1327. The Chairman of the City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore, was requested to allot suitable sites at half the upset price for 24 deserving applicants and the Trust Board have allotted 15 sites at Jayanagar Extension and five sites in Rajajinagar Extension. Sites.

(xiii) Central Statistical Department.

1328. A Pocket Compendium of Mysore Statistics, *viz.*, "STATISTICAL OUTLINE OF MYSORE, 1955" consisting of over 100 statements was compiled furnishing therein all important statistical data so as to give a picture of the conditions in Mysore State in regard to area, population, education, agriculture, health and industries, etc.

1329. A sample survey to study not only the employment, unemployment and housing conditions but also socio-economic conditions of the people as per the *pro forma* was completed during the year. Socio-Economic Survey.

1330. A pilot sample survey of large scale industrial concerns in the State was conducted to estimate (*a*) the capital invested (*b*) number of persons employed, (*c*) value of production and sales, (*d*) change in volume of employment, etc., by getting the *pro forma* filled up by the selected industrial concerns. Industrial Survey.

1331. The largest of the private enterprises in the State were in the field of Textile Industry having nearly 78 concerns out of the total of 324 in all sectors.

1332. It had been estimated that on an average 96,272 people were employed per day during the year 1954 in big industrial concerns with power driven machinery. This means that about one per cent of the population of Mysore State is employed in major industrial concerns.

1333. In order to study the socio-economic conditions of people living in slum areas in Bangalore Corporation it was proposed to conduct a random sample survey, in selected areas by personal enquiry as per the *pro forma* specially prepared for the purpose. Socio-economic survey of slum areas in Bangalore City.

1334. Crop estimation surveys were being conducted in respect of major food crops, *viz.*, paddy, ragi, jowar and bajra, to estimate the average yield per acre and the total production of the crops for the State as a whole and also for different districts and to fix standard normal yields. Crop Estimation Surveys on Food Crops.

MISCELLANEOUS

Coconut Survey.

1335. A pilot scheme financed by the Indian Central Coconut Committee and the Government of Mysore was taken up for estimation of area and production of coconuts in Mysore State in 1951 and the survey was completed in 1955.

Sample Survey of Land Holdings and Cultivation.

1336. A sample survey was conducted by the Statistical Department in respect of holdings of 10 acres and below in Government villages and in respect of holdings of all sizes in inam villages. The result of the survey were as follows:—

(i) *Government villages* :—

1	Total number of holdings of 10 acres and below ...	... 7,56,626 holdings
2	Total area ...	... 28,42,865 acres
3	Area under personal cultivation	... 27,66,398 acres
4	Area leased out ...	... 76,467 acres

(ii) *Inam villages* :—

1	Total number of holdings of all sizes	... 1,00,419
2	Total area ...	... 5,75,463 acres

1337. Estimates of area and yield of principal crops were prepared and issued in the form of periodical crop forecasts.

1338. Weekly and monthly weather and crop reports were compiled and published regularly in the Gazette.

G. M. F. Assessment Survey.

1339. The Grow More Food Campaign consists of works like land reclamation and improvement and development of new sources of irrigation, distribution of improved seeds, fertilisers, manures, etc.

1340. During the year, crop cutting surveys were, planned in respect of (1) subsidised irrigation wells and (2) cultivation of paddy under the Japanese method. The results of the surveys were as follows:—

Yield per acre (in lbs.)	*G.M.F. Field*	*Control Field.*	*Additional yield per acre (in lbs.)*
1 Irrigation wells ...	3,427·083	1,835·267	1,591·816
2 Japanese method of paddy cultivation...	4,131·144	2,790·978	1,340·166

Sample survey for verification of compost production in Mysore State.

1341. A sample survey for verification of compost production in Mysore State revealed that (1) 74 per cent of the purchasers were aware of the concession given by the Government in the form of transport subsidy but only 49 per cent of them were benefited by this concession, (2) 68 per cent of the purchasers had applied compost manure to food crops, (3) 85 per cent of the purchasers have expressed that the compost manure was good compared to locally prepared manure, (4) 62 per cent of the purchasers had witnessed the compost demonstration put up by the Agricultural Department.

Agricultural Meteorology.

1342. To study the relationship between crop growth and weather and to study the influence of weather on yield diseases and pests, the crop-weather observations on sugarcane, paddy, ragi and cotton were being taken at the observatories at the Agricultural Research Stations at Mandya and Hiriyur. Besides crop observations, the temperature of air, soil temperature at different depths, micro-climatic observations in open fields and inside the crops at different heights, velocity of wind, etc., were also noted regularly.

(xiv) Rural Community Project.

Shiralakoppa.

1343. The Rural Community Project, Shiralakoppa, which was started in October 1952, made good progress during the year.

Agriculture.

1344. Agriculture being the basic occupation of the people received top priority in the Community Project. To propagate improved agricultural techniques, 3,299 varietal, manurial and cultural demonstrations were held in the ryots fields. One thousand four hundred and ninety-five T. C. M. and I. C. A. R. Fertiliser demonstrations were also conducted. Seven thousand eight hundred and thirteen compost pits were dug or renovated and 3,564 cattle urine conservation pits were constructed. Besides, large quantities of improved seeds of paddy, ragi, sunnhemp seeds, groundnut were distributed. Plant protection measures were conducted on an area of 1,030 acres. Two hundred and ninety-seven tons of Fertilisers were distributed and 13,939 (3,000) acres of land were brought under Japanese Method of cultivation during the year.